Honorable Robert J. Bryan

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

TRINITY GLASS INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Washington corporation, Plaintiff, v. ODL, INCORPORATED, a Michigan corporation, Defendant.	No. C08-5018 RJB ANSWER, COUNTERCLAIM AND JURY DEMAND

ANSWER

Defendant answers plaintiff's complaint as follows:

1. Defendant admits that plaintiff seeks the specified relief, but denies that any relief in favor of plaintiff is warranted.

2. Admitted.

3. Admitted.

4. Admitted.

5. Admitted.

6. Admitted.

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7. Denied as untrue.

8. Defendant contends that the subject patent is valid and infringed.

9. Defendant incorporates its previous answers.

10. Denied as untrue.

11. Defendant incorporates its previous answers.

12. Denied as untrue.

COUNTERCLAIM

1. This is a counterclaim for patent infringement under the laws of the United States. The Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400.

2. Defendant is a Michigan corporation based in Zeeland, Michigan.

3. Plaintiff is a Washington corporation based in Tacoma, Washington. Plaintiff has committed acts of infringement in this judicial district.

4. United States Patent No. 5,636,484, entitled "Hurricane Door Light," was issued on June 10, 1997, and was reexamined pursuant to a Reexamination Certificate dated October 2, 2007. A copy of the Patent and the Reexamination Certificate are attached as Exhibit A. Defendant, by assignment, is the sole and exclusive owner of all rights, title and interest to the Patent.

5. Plaintiff has been and is manufacturing, using, offering for sale, or selling products that infringe one or more claims of the Patent, as a direct result of which defendant has sustained damages.

6. Plaintiff will continue to infringe the Patent and cause defendant

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irreparable harm unless enjoined by the Court.

WHEREFORE, defendant requests that the Court:

(a) Enter judgment that plaintiff has infringed the Patent;

(b) Enjoin plaintiff from infringing the Patent;

(c) Enter judgment that plaintiff's acts of infringement are willful;

(d) Award defendant damages and enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284;

(e) Award defendant interest, costs and attorney fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

(f) Award defendant all additional relief to which it is entitled.

JURY DEMAND

Defendant demands a trial by jury.

DATED: March 5, 2008.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 5, 2008, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

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US005636484A

United States Patent [19]

DeBlock

[11] Patent Number: 5,636,484

[45] Date of Patent: Jun. 10, 1997

[54] **HURRICANE DOOR LIGHT**

[75] Inventor: **David A. DeBlock**, Holland, Mich.

[73] Assignee: **ODL Incorporated**, Zeeland, Mich.

[21] Appl. No.: **288,819**

[22] Filed: **Aug. 11, 1994**

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **E06B 1/14**; E06B 1/32; E06B 1/36; E06B 1/60

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **52/204.5**; 52/171.1; 52/203; 52/204.6; 52/204.62; 52/204.72; 52/208; 52/770; 52/781.3; 52/786.1

[58] **Field of Search** 52/171.1, 203, 52/208, 455, 789, 204.6, 204.62, 204.63, 204.7, 204.72, 786.1, 204.5, 770, 781.3; 49/171, 501; 109/10, 80, 82

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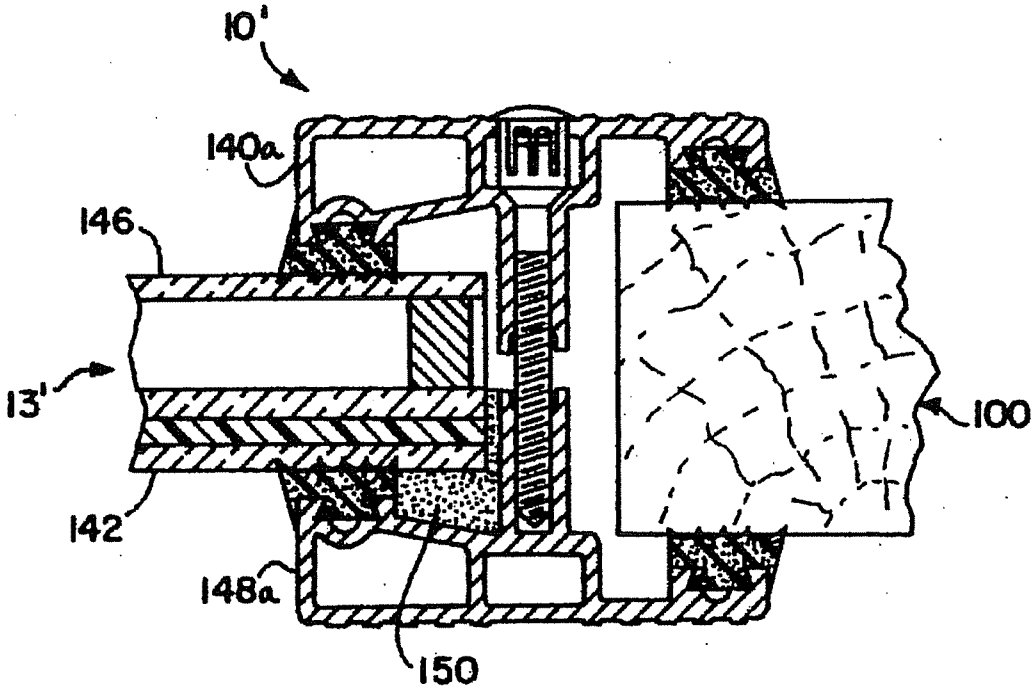
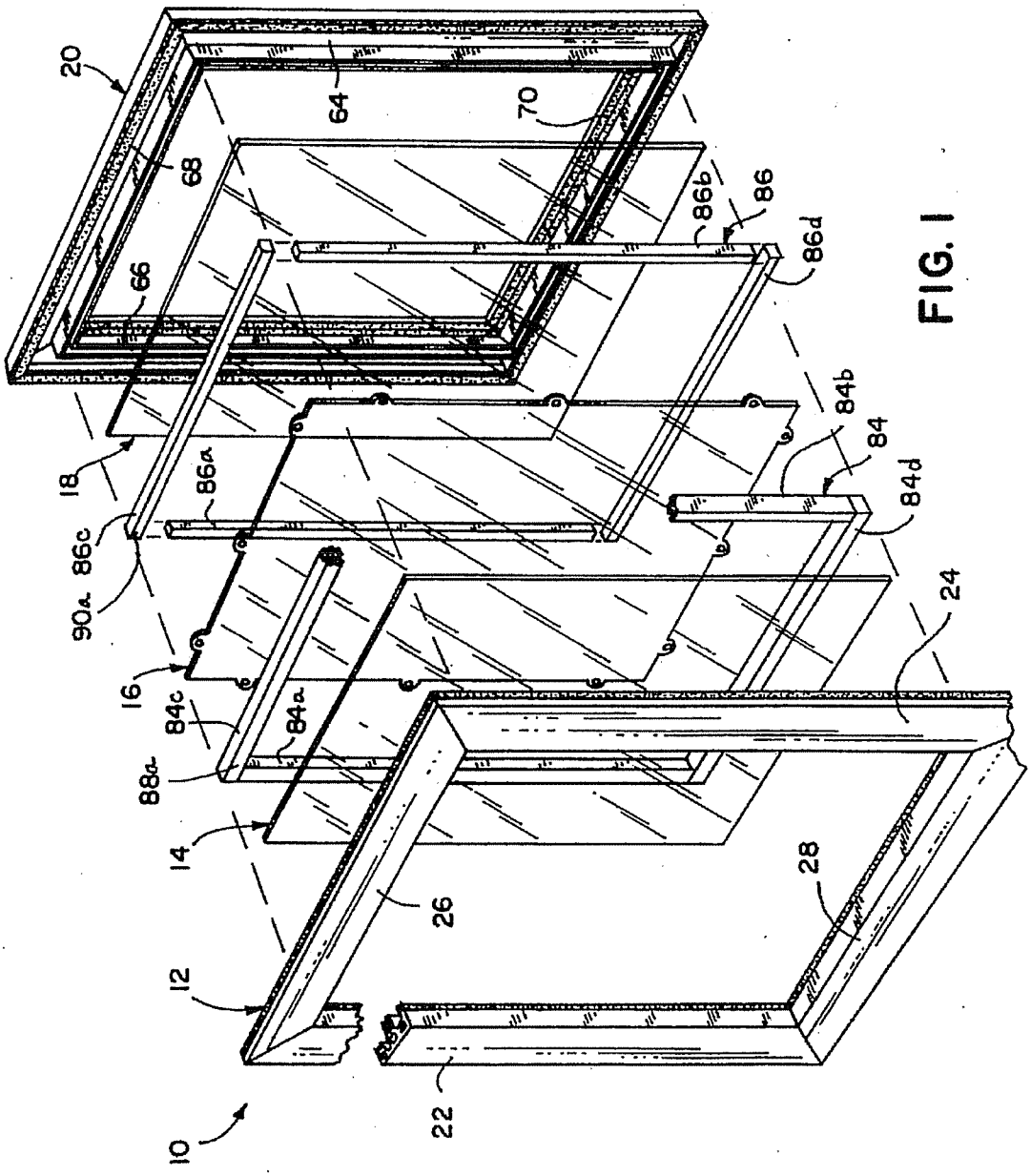
Primary Examiner—Christopher-Todd Kent
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Warner Norcross & Judd

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A penetration resistant door light adapted to withstand impact from flying debris as might occur in a hurricane or other high-wind condition. The door light includes inner and outer frame halves that support a panel assembly within an opening formed in a door. The panel assembly includes a sheet or layer of transparent impact resistant material such as a polycarbonate or laminated glass. The impact resistant sheet is structurally secured to at least screws extend through all of the inner frame half, the impact resistant sheet, and the outer frame half. In an alternative embodiment, a structural adhesive intersecures the impact resistant sheet and the outer frame half.

8 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

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88a
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26
12
22
10

FIG. 1

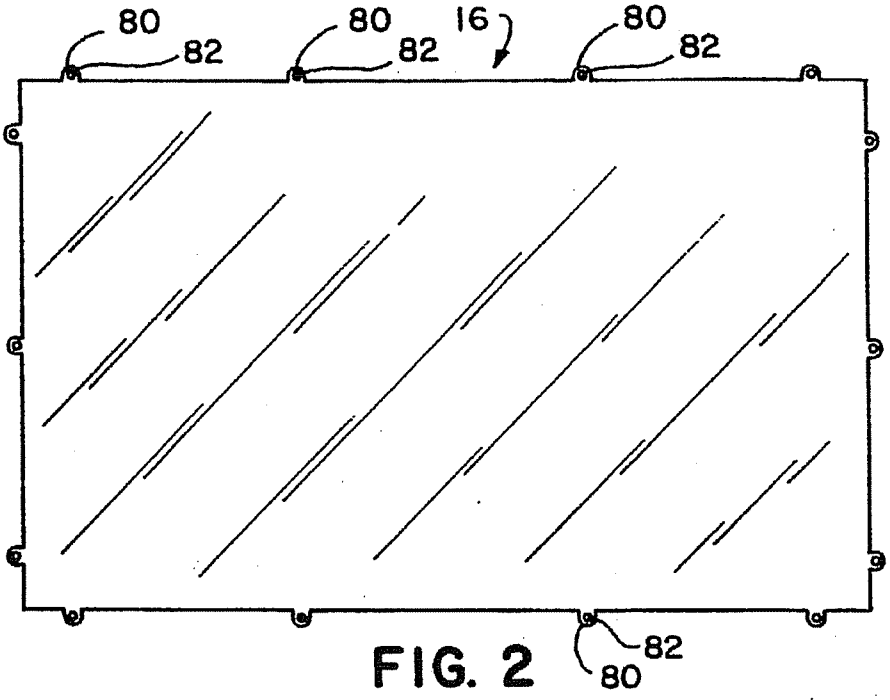


FIG. 2

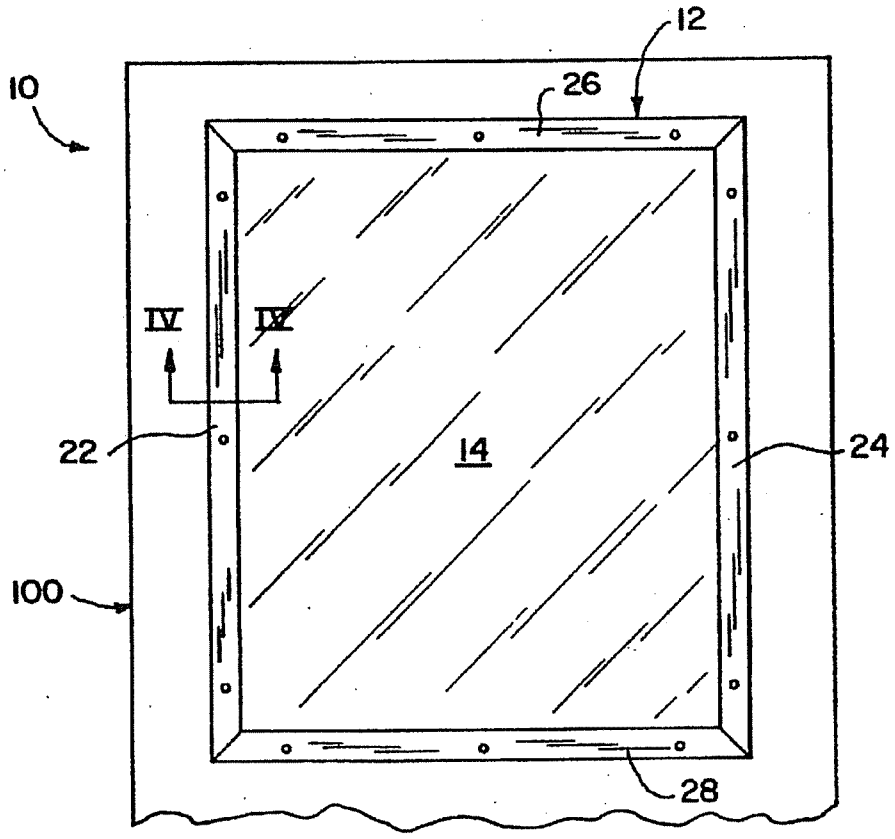
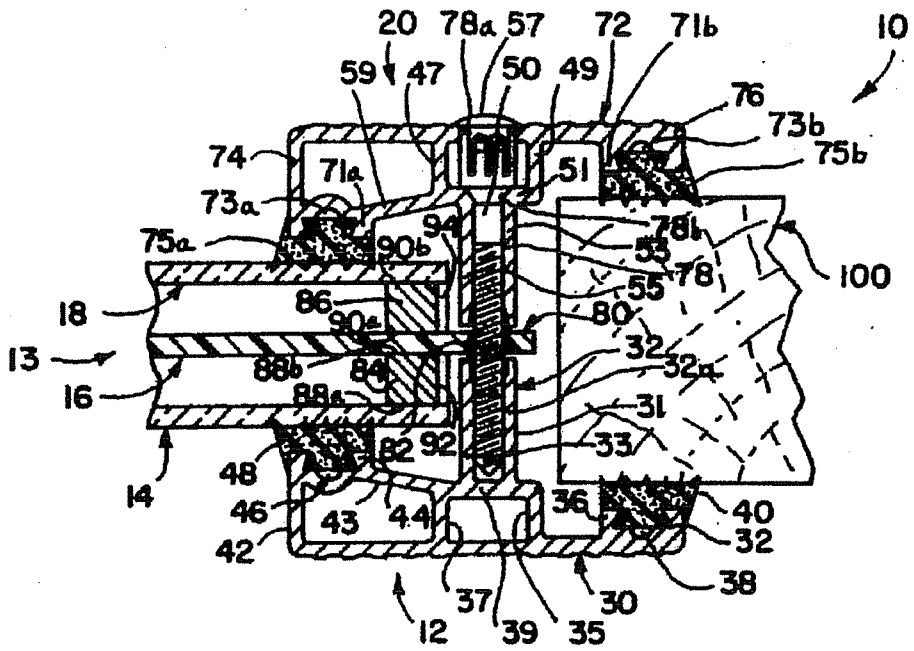


FIG. 3


20
78a
57
72
71b
10
59
47
50
49
76
73b
75b
74
71a
51
73a
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78b
75a
90b
55
78
100
18
86
90a
80
32
13
88b
84
32a
16
88a
31
82
92
33
48
14
46
43
44
36
40
42
32
38
37
30
12
39
35

FIG. 4

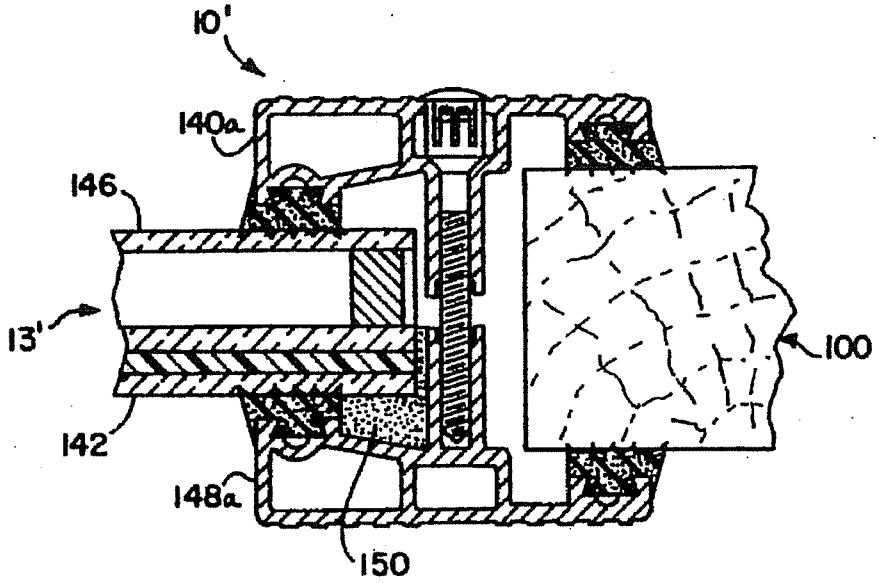
10'
140a
146
13'
100
142
148a
150

FIG. 5

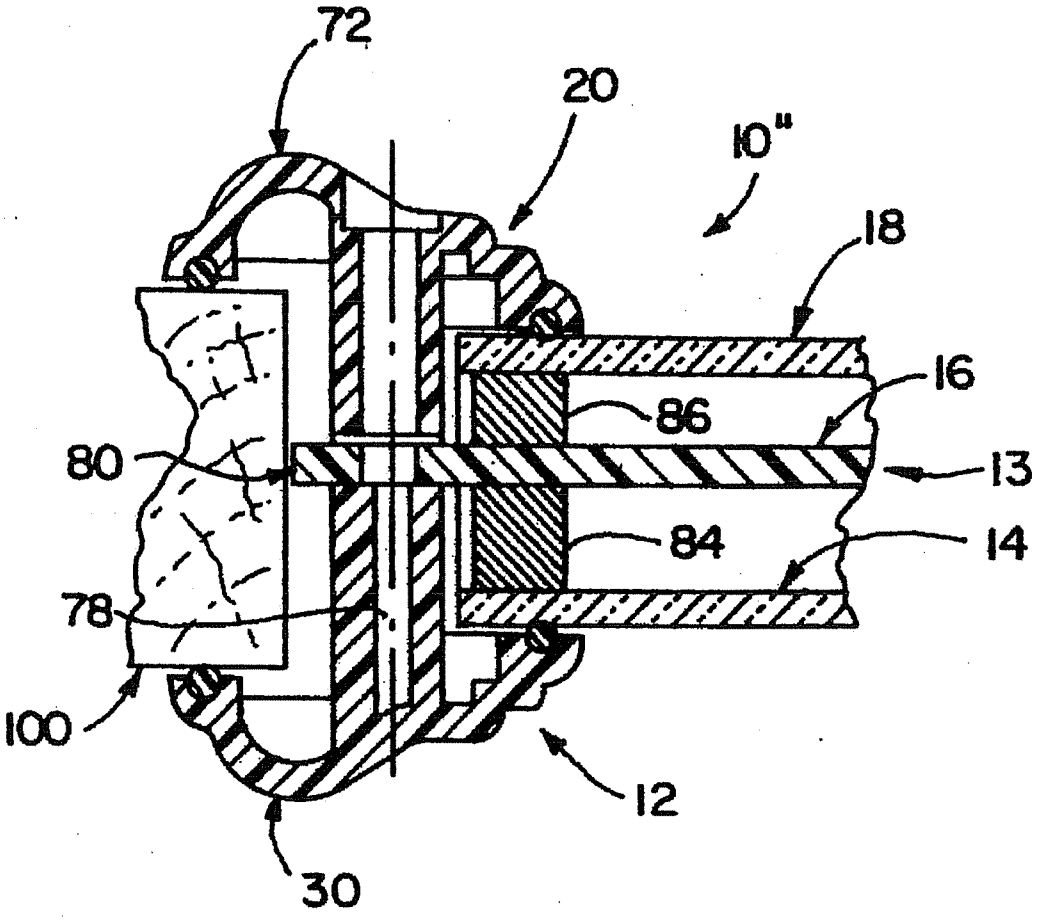

FIG. 6

HURRICANE DOOR LIGHT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to windows, and more particularly to windows known as door lights adapted for mounting in doors.

A door light is a window assembly that is adapted for installation within a door. Door lights are available in a wide variety of sizes and shapes, and come in two basic designs—fixed and ventilated. A fixed door light supports a stationary panel of window glass, while a ventilated door light supports a panel of window glass in a movable sash.

Exterior doors, and consequently door lights installed therein, are part of the "building envelope", which essentially includes those elements that compose the exterior of the building. As part of the building envelope, door lights are subjected to a variety of weather extremes. Accordingly, an increasing number of localities are increasing the structural standards applicable to door lights. In particular, many localities are adopting ordinances that include strenuous impact standards which retire a door light to withstand the impact of a missile driven by the high winds of a hurricane or tornado. The prior art does not provide a door light that complies with these stringent impact retirements.

Even in the absence of hurricane conditions, it is often desirable to have a door light of increased strength and durability. For example, conventional door lights often do not meet retirements for commercial applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The aforementioned problems are overcome by the present invention wherein a door light is provided having a strong impact resistant frame, a high-strength glazing material supported by the frame, and means for structurally intersecuring the glazing material to the frame. The glazing is sufficiently strong to resist penetration in impact tests. The frame is sufficiently strong to maintain the glazing in the door opening. The structural intersecurement of the two prevents them from separating.

In both embodiments, the invention includes a frame assembly having outer and inner frame halves which sandwich and support a fixed panel of glazing material, such as glass, plastic, or any combination of clear or translucent sheets. The outer and inner frame halves are intersecured by screws, extending through the inner frame into the outer frame half.

In the first embodiment, the glazing is an insulating construction including a polycarbonate sheet supported between and spaced from two glass panels. The polycarbonate sheet includes portions that extend beyond the glass panels between the frame mounting bosses to secure the sheet directly to the frame.

In a second embodiment, the door light includes a laminated glass panel and a conventional glass panel intersecured and spaced from one another in an insulating glass construction. The laminated glass panel faces the outside of the door light and is secured to the outer frame by structural silicone.

The present invention provides simple, yet effective, door light constructions that are capable of withstanding high impact forces. In addition, the polycarbonate sheet of the first embodiment and the laminated glass of the second embodiment are structurally secured to the frame to prevent them from dislodging during impact.

These and other objects, advantages, and features of the invention will be more fully understood and appreciated by

reference to the detailed description of the preferred embodiment and the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is an exploded perspective view of the first embodiment of the door light;

FIG. **2** is a plan view of the polycarbonate sheet;

FIG. **3** is a rear elevational view of the door light;

FIG. **4** is a fragmentary sectional view taken along plane IV—IV in FIG. **3**;

FIG. **5** is a sectional view similar to FIG. **4** of the second embodiment of the door light; and

FIG. **6** is a sectional view of a door light having an alternative profile.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

By way of disclosure and not by way of limitation, a door light constructed in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in FIGS. **1–4** and generally designated **10**. The light includes an outer frame half **12**, a glass assembly **13**, and an inner frame half **20**. The glass assembly **13** includes an outer glass panel **14**, a polycarbonate sheet **16**, and an inner glass panel **18**. Various other combinations of glass, plastic or other clear or translucent materials may replace the described glass assembly.

As perhaps best illustrated in FIG. **1**, the outer frame half **12** is generally rectangular and includes two side members **22, 24** that extend between upper and lower members **26** and **28**. The individual members are separately fabricated and then assembled by mitre cutting and welding the members to form the outer frame half **12**. Preferably, the individual portions are an extruded aluminum profile to give the frame relatively high strength. However, a variety of other materials may be substituted depending on the test to be met, including wood or high strength, high impact polymeric materials.

The profile of the outer frame half **12** (FIG. **4**) includes a generally flat outer wall **30** from which extends a pair of parallel spaced walls **35** and **37**. Walls **35** and **37** are interconnected by an inner wall **39** extending parallel to outer wall **30**. A pair of parallel spaced ribs **31** and **33** extend from inner wall **39** opposite walls **35** and **37**. The ribs **31** and **33** cooperate to function as a mounting boss extending around the entire outer frame half **12**. The ribs **31** and **33** are preferably spaced apart a distance equal to the width of the shank of the mounting screws **50** used to intersecure the inner and outer frames. In addition, the facing surfaces of the ribs **31** and **33** are longitudinally grooved with a pitch matching the threads of the mounting screws **50**. The height of ribs **31** and **33** and walls **35** and **37** are selected to accommodate the glass thickness as will be described.

A door-engagement flange **32** extends from a first longitudinal edge of the outer wall **30**. The flange **32** engages door **100** to support the door light **10** within the door. A peripheral tongue **36** extends from the outer wall **30** in spaced apart relation from the door-engagement flange **32**. The door-engagement flange **32** and tongue **36** cooperate to define a groove **38** for seating a gasket **40**.

The outer wall **30** further includes a glass-engagement flange **42**. The glass-engagement flange **42** extends from the second longitudinal edge of the outer wall **30** to engage and support the outer glass panel **14**. A support wall **43** extends between the glass-engagement flange **42** and the juncture of walls **37** and **39**. A peripheral tongue **44** extends from the

support wall **43** in spaced apart relation to the glass-engagement flange **42**. The glass-engagement flange **42** and tongue **44** cooperate to define a groove **46** for seating a gasket material **48**.

The outer frame half **12** is illustrated as having a preferred profile. However, a variety of profiles are possible to provide a door light meeting the needs and preferences of consumers. For example, FIG. **6** illustrates a door light having an alternative profile.

The inner frame half **20** is a near mirror image of the outer frame half **12**, and includes a pair of side members **64**, **66** extending between upper and lower members **68** and **70**. The inner frame **20** includes an outer wall **72** having glass-engagement and door-engagement flanges **74** and **76** dimensioned to match the glass-engagement and door-engagement flanges **42** and **32** of the outer frame half **12**. The inner frame half **20** also includes a pair of peripheral tongues **71***a*, **71***b* extending in spaced apart relation to flanges **74** and **76** to define a pair of grooves **73***a*, **73***b* for seating gaskets **75***a*, **75***b*.

The inner frame half **20** further includes a pair of parallel spaced apart walls **47** and **49** extending from outer wall **72**, an inner wall **51** extending between walls **47** and **49**, a pair of parallel ribs **53** and **55** extending from inner wall **51**, and a support wall **59** extending between glass-engagement flange **74** and the juncture of walls **47** and **51**.

A plurality of clearance holes **78** extend through the outer and inner walls **72** and **51**. The holes **78** further extend between and partially into the ribs **53** and **55**. The clearance holes **78** remove a portion of the ribs to provide sufficient clearance for the mounting screws to pass freely therebetween. The clearance holes **78** are counterbore to provide a hole **78***a* large enough for the head of the mounting screws **50** to pass through the outer wall **72**. In addition, the inner wall **51** is countersunk **78***b* to seat the head of the mounting screws **50**. The clearance holes **78** and ribs **53** and **55** cooperate to function as a plurality of mounting bosses disposed at spaced locations around the inner frame half **20**. Preferably, a screw hole plug **57** is inserted into each counterbore **78***a* to hide the mounting screws **50**.

The inner and outer glass panels **18** and **14** are substantially rectangular panes dimensioned to fit within bosses **32**, **78** on the inner and outer frame halves. Presently, the glass panels **14**, **18** are ⅛th inch tempered safety glass to prevent glass shards from being thrown from the window during an impact. Alternatively, the glass panels **14**, **18** may be replaced by other known transparent panels, such as acrylic plastic sheets.

The polycarbonate sheet **16** is a substantially rectangular transparent panel whose major dimensions are generally identical to the glass panels **14**, **18**. A plurality of mounting tabs or portions **80** extend laterally beyond the glass panels **14** and **18**. The tabs **80** extend to a location positioning them between the ribs **31**, **33**, **53**, and **55** during installation. As shown in FIGS. **2** and **4**, the tabs **80** each include a mounting hole **82** in axial alignment with the clearance holes **78** extending through the inner frame **20**. As an alternative, the tabs **80** may be eliminated by increasing the dimensions of the polycarbonate sheet **16** such that its peripheral edges extend between the ribs **31**, **33**, **53** and **55**. According to this alternative, the mounting holes **82** are formed along the peripheral edge of the sheet **16** to align with the clearance holes **78**. Appropriate transparent polycarbonate sheets are currently available from General Electric under the trade name Lexan.

As perhaps best illustrated in FIG. **1**, the glass panels **14** and **18** are attached to and spaced from the polycarbonate sheet **16** by spacers frames **84**, **86**, respectively. The spacer frames **84**, **86** each include a pair of opposite edges **88***a–b*, **90***a–b* which face the polycarbonate sheet **16** and adjacent glass panel **14** or **18**, respectively. Each spacer frame **84**, **86** includes two upright members **84***a–b*, **86***a–b* and upper and lower members **84***c–d*, **86***c–d*. The spacer frames **84**, **86** are dimensioned to follow the peripheral edge of the glass panels **14**, **18** where they are located between the inner flanges **42**, **74**. In this position, the clamping force exerted by the inner and outer frame halves **12** and **20** will be applied directly to the spacer frames. The spacer frames **84**, **86** are slightly recessed from the outer edges of the glass panels **14**, **18** and polycarbonate sheet **16**. This defines a channel **92**, **94** around the periphery of each spacer frame **14**, **18**. The spacer frames **84**, **86** are preferably elongated roll formed or extruded aluminum having a substantially rectangular cross section. In addition, a desiccant, such as Molsiv 2000 sold by Union Carbide, is preferably located inside the spacer frames **84**, **86** to absorb any moisture and/or humidity within the air trapped between the window panes **14**, **16**, and **18** during assembly.

While the present door light has been described with matching inner and outer frame half **12** and **20** profiles, it is within the scope of the present invention to provide the two frame halves with different profiles. For example, the outer frame half **12** may be provided with an arcuate profile (See FIG. **6**) to match the design characteristics of the exterior of the building, while the inner frame half **20** is provided with a planar profile (See FIG. **4**) to match the interior of the building.

The present invention is described in connection with a preferred triple pane construction. However, it is within the scope of the present invention to alter the number and/or arrangement of glass panels and polycarbonate sheets. For example, one or both of the glass panels may be eliminated or additional polycarbonate sheets may be added. However, the structural sheet is essential.

Assembly and Installation

The present invention is adapted for installation within an opening formed in a door **100**. The door light **10** may come in various shapes and styles to fit within nearly any opening.

The glass panels **14**, **18** and polycarbonate sheet **16** are cut to the relative dimensions and shapes described above. The two aluminum spacers **84**, **86** are roll formed, cut to length, and welded.

As presently anticipated, a butyl sealant is applied about the entire periphery of each spacer frame **84**, **86** along edges **88***a–b* and **90***a–b*. The butyl sealant may also be applied along the joints between adjacent spacer members to ensure a hermetic seal. Spacer frame **84** is sandwiched between glass panel **14** and polycarbonate sheet **16**, and spacer frame **86** is sandwiched between glass panel **18** and polycarbonate sheet **16**. Alternative sealing methods and materials are known to those of ordinary skill in the insulating glass art.

Channels **92** and **94** are then filled with an adhesive that intersecures the glass panels **14**, **18** and polycarbonate sheet **16** to form a complete panel assembly **13**. The presently preferred adhesive is polysulfide. Once again, this is only a preferred method, and those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize alternative methods for intersecuring the glass panels and polycarbonate sheet.

The frame halves **12** and **20** are manufactured and assembled with the glass **14**, **16**, and **18** to create a product ready for shipping. The screws **50** are shipped with the light **10**, but are not secured in the frames. The door light installer

will cut or otherwise form an opening in the door **100** two inches narrower and two inches shorter than the outer frame **12**. Conventional gaskets **40**, **48**, and **75***a–b* are mounted to the inner and outer frame halves **12** and **20** within grooves **38**, **46**, and **73***a–b*. While conventional gaskets are preferred for use with aluminum frame halves, they may be replaced by a conventional gasket material or sealant when appropriate. Next, the outer frame half **12** is inserted into the door opening from the outside. The panel assembly **13** is inserted into the opening from the inside of the door **100**. Subsequently, the inner frame half **20** is positioned in the opening adjacent the panel assembly **13** from the inside of the door. The clearance holes **78** in the inner frame half **20** are aligned with the tabs **80** of the polycarbonate sheet **16** and the ribs **31** and **33** of the outer frame half **12** to allow the mounting screws to pass therethrough.

Once the panel assembly and frame halves are properly aligned, mounting screws **50** are inserted through clearance holes **78** and tabs **80** to threadedly engage the grooves in ribs **31** and **33**. The screws **50** draw the two frame halves **12**, **20** together to rigidly **5** sandwich (a) the door **100** between the door-engagement flanges **32**, **76**, (b) the glass assembly **13** between the glass-engagement flanges **42**, **74**, and (c) the tabs **80** between the ribs **31**, **33**, **53**, and **55**. This compresses gaskets **40**, **48**, and **75***a–b* to seal the outer and inner frame halves **12**, **20** against the glass panel assembly **13** and the door **100**. And finally, screw hole plugs **57** are inserted into each clearance hole **78** to hide the mounting screws **50**.

Second Embodiment

In a second embodiment illustrated in FIG. **5**, the glass assembly **13** is replaced by a panel assembly **13'** including a laminated glass panel **142** and a conventional glass panel **146**. With the exception of the glass assembly **13'**, the construction of the door light **10'** is generally identical to the corresponding elements described above in connection with the preferred embodiment.

The laminated glass panel **142** is a substantially rectangular pane of conventional laminated glass manufactured to fit between the glass-engagement flanges **140***a* and **148***a* of the inner and outer frame halves. The laminated glass panel **142** preferrably includes a 0.092 inch polybutylene sheet sandwiched between two ⅛-inch panels of high strength glass. The panel **146** is ⅛-inch glass and has generally identical dimensions as laminated panel **142**. The panels **142** and **146** are intersecured in an insulating glass construction using the spacer frame **142** as described in conjunction with the first embodiment.

A structural silicone **150**, or other structural adhesive, structurally secures the insulating glass assembly **13'**, and specifically the laminated glass panel **142** directly to the outer frame half **148***a*. Typically, the glass **142** will be laminated remotely from the window assembly and supplied to the window manufacturer.

The above descriptions are those of preferred embodiments of the invention. Various alterations and changes can be made without departing from the spirit and broader aspects of the invention as set forth in the appended claims, which are to be interpreted in accordance with the principles of patent law, including the doctrine of equivalents.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A door light comprising:

an inner frame half;

an outer frame half;

a laminated glass assembly including a piece of glass and a sheet of transparent, impact resistant, resilient, polymeric material bonded to said piece of glass, said laminated glass assembly disposed between said inner and said outer frame halves; and

structural adhesive structurally intersecuring said outer frame half and said laminated glass assembly.

2. The door light of claim **1** further comprising a second piece of glass intersecured to said sheet of impact resistant material in a spaced insulating construction.

3. The door light of claim **1** wherein said impact resistant material is a polycarbonate.

4. The door light of claim **2**, further comprising a third transparent sheet intersecured to said sheet of impact resistant material in a spaced insulating construction opposite said second transparent sheet.

5. The door light of claim **4** wherein each of said frame halves includes a plurality of mounting holes, and further comprising a plurality of mounting screws, each of said mounting screws extending through one of said mounting holes.

6. The door light of claim **1** wherein said impact resistant material is polybutylene having a thickness of at least about 0.092 inches.

7. A window comprising:

an outer frame half to be mounted within an opening formed in a supporting structure;

a laminated glass including a piece of glass and a transparent, impact resistant, resilient, polymeric sheet bonded to said piece of glass;

an inner frame half to be mounted within said opening in said support structure;

fastener means for intersecuring said inner and said outer frame halves; and

a structural adhesive adhesively and structurally securing said said laminated glass to said outer frame half.

8. The window of claim **7** wherein said impact resistant sheet is polybutylene having a thickness of at least about 0.092 inches.

* * * * *

US005636484C1

(12) EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE (5907th)
United States Patent
DeBlock

(10) Number: US 5,636,484 C1
(45) Certificate Issued: Oct. 2, 2007

(54) **HURRICANE DOOR LIGHT**

(75) Inventor: **David A. DeBlock**, Holland, MI (US)

(73) Assignee: **ODL, Incorporated**, Zeeland, MI (US)

Reexamination Request:
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Reexamination Certificate for:
Patent No.: **5,636,484**
Issued: **Jun. 10, 1997**
Appl. No.: **08/288,819**
Filed: **Aug. 11, 1994**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
E06B 1/14 (2006.01)
E06B 1/32 (2006.01)
E06B 1/36 (2006.01)
E06B 1/60 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **52/204.5**; 52/171.1; 52/203; 52/204.6; 52/204.62; 52/204.72; 52/208; 52/770; 52/781.3; 52/786.1

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 52/204.5, 52/204.67, 204.68, 204.71, 204.72, 204.53, 52/204.54
See application file for complete search history.

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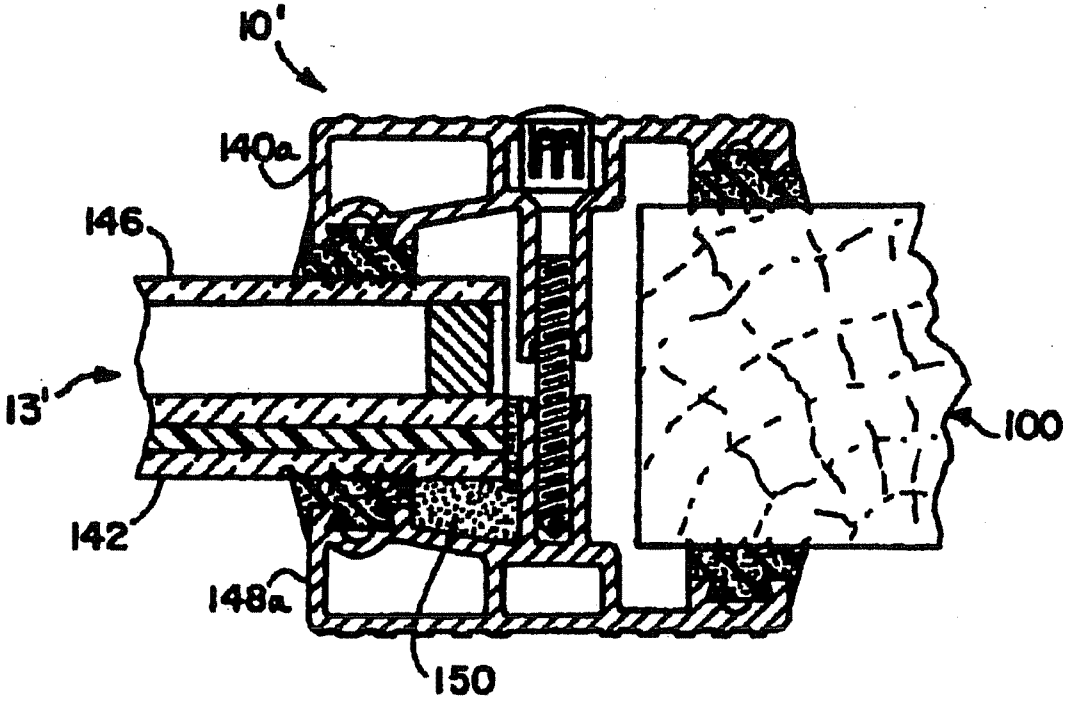
Primary Examiner—Matthew C. Graham

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A penetration resistant door light adapted to withstand impact from flying debris as might occur in a hurricane or other high-wind condition. The door light includes inner and outer frame halves that support a panel assembly within an opening formed in a door. The panel assembly includes a sheet or layer of transparent impact resistant material such as a polycarbonate or laminated glass. The impact resistant sheet is structurally secured to at least screws extend through all of the inner frame half, the impact resistant sheet, and the outer frame half. In an alternative embodiment, a structural adhesive intersecures the impact resistant sheet and the outer frame half.



EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 307

THE PATENT IS HEREBY AMENDED AS INDICATED BELOW.

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appeared in the patent, but has been deleted and is no longer a part of the patent; matter printed in italics indicates additions made to the patent.

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT:

Claims **1–3** and **6–8** are determined to be patentable as amended.

Claims **4** and **5**, dependent on an amended claim, are determined to be patentable.

New claims **9** and **10** are added and determined to be patentable.

1. A door light *for a building door* comprising:

an inner frame half;

an outer frame half;

a laminated glass assembly including a piece of glass and a sheet of transparent, impact resistant, resilient, polymeric material bonded to said piece of glass, said laminated glass assembly disposed between said inner and said outer frame halves; and

structural adhesive structurally intersecuring said outer frame half and said laminated glass assembly.

2. The door light of claim **[1]** *9* further comprising a second piece of glass intersecured to said sheet of impact resistant material in a spaced insulating construction.

3. The door light of claim **[1]** *9* wherein said impact resistant material is a polycarbonate.

6. The door light of claim **[1]** *9* wherein said impact resistant material is polybutylene having a thickness of at least about 0.092 inches.

7. A **[**window**]** *building door assembly* comprising:

a building door defining an opening;

an outer frame half to be mounted within **[**an**]** *said* opening **[**formed in a supporting structure**]**;

a laminated glass including a piece of glass and a transparent, impact resistant, resilient, polymeric sheet bonded to said piece of glass;

an inner frame half to be mounted within said opening **[**in said support structure**]**;

fastener means for intersecuring said inner and said outer frame halves; and

a structural adhesive adhesively and structurally securing said **[**said**]** laminated glass to said outer frame half.

8. The **[**window**]** *building door assembly* of claim **[7]** *10* wherein said impact resistant sheet is polybutylene having a thickness of at least about 0.092 inches.

9. The door light of claim 1 wherein:

the door includes two sides;

said laminated glass assembly includes two sides;

said outer frame half includes a first portion adapted to engage one of said door sides and a second portion engaging one of said laminated glass sides; and

said inner frame half includes a first portion adapted to engage the other of said door sides and a second portion engaging the other of said laminated glass sides.

10. The building door assembly of claim 7 wherein:

said door includes two sides;

said laminated glass includes two sides;

said outer frame half includes a first portion engaging one of said door sides and a second portion engaging one of said laminated glass sides; and

said inner frame half includes a first portion engaging the other of said door sides and a second portion engaging the other of said laminated glass sides.

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